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COURT WEEK.

The Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas will begin at this place on Monday next, Judge Glover presiding.

NEW BOOK STORE.

An advertisement elsewhere in our columns informs the public that Mr. GEORGE W. FANT, the well-known and accomplished Postmaster at this place for so many years, has opened an assortment of Books and Stationery, at the old Post Office in Masonic Building. The present stock is selected with a view of supplying the wants of schools throughout the District, but a variety of miscellaneous works and useful articles are also added to supply the necessities of others. We commend Mr. FANT to the patronage of this community and are confident that he is prepared to offer inducements to purchasers in that line.

ARRESTED.

One of the three outlaws for whom the Governor has offered a reward was arrested last week in Newberry. His name is BURKEHEAD, one of the gentry whose dashing raid into Anderson a few weeks since created such consternation. This individual came to this village in December last, and for several weeks elicited attention by his conspicuous manners and flourish of crutches, claiming to have been injured on the railroad below. He succeeded in imposing upon several citizens, and speedily ran the course of a fast and unprincipled youth. We are satisfied that a sojourn in the Penitentiary would improve his morals.

IMPROVED COTTON PLANTER.

We had the pleasure of examining, on Monday last, a new Cotton Planter, invented by our energetic and enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. JAMES C. KEYS. This Planter is so constructed that the seed may be placed at any distance desired, and deposited in a narrow furrow, adding greatly to the convenient and successful working of the crop while the plant is young and tender. In addition to this advantage, a single hand, with one horse, can open the furrow, plant and cover the seed at the same time—thus doing the work of three hands and two horses. If a man only plants twenty acres, this Planter would amply pay for itself in one season, in the saving of labor, to say nothing of the superior manner in which the seed will be planted.

Mr. KEYS deserves to succeed, and any of our citizens who desire to secure such a Planter, by calling upon him, can obtain all information necessary, in relation to it. We understand that a model of this invention will be on exhibition during next week, when our farmers will have an opportunity of judging for themselves.

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECHES.

We are the recipient of several speeches made by the Hon. WM. D. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, in the Congress of the United States. We have perused these queer documents with some little interest, although confessing to much less eagerness in their perusal since the fact has gone forth that this section has been declared an appendage, in the shape of "military districts." Mr. KELLY is one of the Radical party, and has contributed the weight of his influence to the reduction of sovereign States and the inauguration of practical military despotism over those States. The speeches before us are in striking contrast with the productions of those quaint old fellows, seceder statesmen, whose legislation embraced the entire country, and whose governing ideas partook somewhat of justice and equal rights to every section. But their teachings and principles are obsolete, and we presume that Congressman KELLY, like his associates and contemporaries, must conform to the "new order of things." The honorable gentleman, however, will accept profoundest thanks for the courtesy extended, and receive assurances of the fact that we have given his speeches a patient reading.

REPORT OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE.

We invite attention to the majority report of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the murder of three Federal soldiers in this District in the fall of 1865. This document will elicit much comment in the Northern States, and tend to fix public opinion in the belief that the lives of Union men are unsafe in this unfortunate section of the country. Hence, naught we can say will counteract the injurious impression made, either as to the parties most directly interested or the community as a whole. But we are constrained to take notice of the testimony given by an individual lately in the employ of the United States, and whose willing evidence seems to have such great weight with the majority of the Committee. We refer to the self-styled Surgeon, one PILLSBURY, until recently the contract physician in charge of the hospital at this place. The Committee gravely accords to the testimony of Dr. PILLSBURY the utmost importance, as affording a striking commentary upon the state of society existing in this quarter. According to this immaculate hero, "no doubt appears to have been entertained in the minds of this community of the guilt of at least two of the persons discharged." Professing to know as much of the minds of our people as this individual possibly could know, we must characterize this statement as utterly false and malicious. The citizens of this District never entertained the slightest doubt of their innocence, and this was warmly attested "by the inhabitants of the town with an ovation and congratulation." The confidence and secure belief in their complete innocence, and the gratification at their escape from further punishment of innocent and persecuted neighbors, induced the ovation and congratulations. These men were received with open and undisguised hospitality, because their fellow-citizens knew that their punishment had been unjust and undeserved. And we may remark, that had the action of our citizens been otherwise—had these prisoners been received coldly, and had there been no evidences of rejoicing at their return, this reliable Surgeon (?) would have taken it as *prima facie* evidence that the people believed them guilty, and reported to his masters accordingly. In conclusion, as we do not wish to occupy too much space with this accomplished witness, we will state upon good authority that the "general drunk" referred to, if there is any semblance of truth in the allegation, was confined to Surgeon PILLSBURY and his associates in a social point of view. Who they comprised is hardly accessible, since his name has evoked disgust and detestation with every respectable officer of the army stationed here within the past eighteen months.

VETO OF THE MILITARY BILL.

The Executive veto of the military bill was sent to the House on Saturday last. An unsatisfactory synopsis of the veto message has been received, and we prefer to wait the reception of the message in full before presenting its features to our readers. As was expected, the House immediately passed the bill, notwithstanding the veto, by a vote of 185 to 47. The Senate had not acted, up to our latest advices, but there is no question in regard to the necessary two-thirds being obtained in that body, where the present bill originated. We could hardly expect any fortuitous circumstance to transpire that would defeat the measure for the time being, and therefore conclude that the South is now virtually under military rule.

The anxiety of our people to know the result of this action upon the part of Congress induces us to state that there is good authority for the conclusion that matters will remain temporarily in the condition now existing. The officers commanding the respective departments will be continued by the President, in all probability, and no additional troops will be sent into the Southern States. In localities where any positive evidence is added to show that lawlessness or disorder exists, garrisons may be established, and the people subjected to rigid accountability for the acts of offenders. This will entail oppression upon the innocent in very many instances, it always being the case that military rule lacks discrimination and sound justice in its administration.

We are convinced that there will be no interference with the civil side of the State Courts, and the impression among many that such will be the case is only illusory. How far the criminal law may be administered by the civil officers, and to what extent jurisdiction will be claimed by the military, depends in a great measure upon the temper and character of the officer commanding the Military District.

Another point of interest and inquiry seems to be the probable time when a convention will be called to initiate steps towards reconstruction. This question is confined to the entire population, barely excepting such as are disqualified by their past record from a participation in the said convention. How speedily a portion of the inhabitants of any State may set on foot this project for reconstruction, it is simply impossible to describe. The mode and manner of calling this convention is not provided for in the bill, and we presume that any combination of individuals, of whatever complexion, might properly inaugurate the movement, and petition the Executive to order an election for members thereof. We will not venture a prediction on this point, and neither have any desire to make suggestions or give advice on the subject. We are profoundly in the background, and with all the possible grace of a former uncompromising "rebel," yield a tacit acknowledgment of being incapable to ride the storm or direct the whirlwind. We are placed *hors du combat*, and must adjure others to think and act for themselves.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

This is the title of a journal recently issued at Orangeburg, in this State, bearing evidence of talent and discrimination in its conduct. We heartily welcome this new candidate for popular favor, and commend the courage necessary to undertake such an enterprise in this period of general gloom and depression. May the *New* prove remunerative and successful.

SOUTH CAROLINA—ANDERSON DISTRICT.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

Mary J. Acker, et al. Petition for settlement, relief, partition of lands, &c.

It appears from the petition in this case, that Mary C. Acker, relict of the late Wm. H. Acker, deceased, purchased at the sale of the personal estate of her deceased husband, on the 11th day of November, 1862, property to the value of \$4,081.43, for which she executed her note to the Administrator, according to the terms of the sale. Much the largest proportion of her purchases consisted of negroes, women and children, whose maintenance, from the date of the purchase up to their emancipation by public authority, it is abundantly proven, was worth more than the value of their services. She also purchased other personalty, at prices greatly above its ordinary and true value in a sound currency, as is satisfactorily shown by the testimony. Afterwards, in January, 1864, petitioner was appointed, by this Court, Guardian of her minor children, whose names appear in the proceedings, and executed her bond in the usual form, for the faithful performance of the duties of her trust. On the same day, or thereabout, her note in the hands of the Administrator, given for purchases at the sale, was credited with Three Thousand Dollars, for which sum she gave her receipt, on her own account as distributee, and as Guardian of her children, and in March following she gave her receipt to the Ordinary for \$420.16, the amount of proceeds of sale of a small tract of land, sold by order of this Court for partition. This sum she received in Confederate currency, which is shown by the proof to have been so far depreciated at the time that twenty-six dollars thereof was worth only one dollar in gold, the true standard of value. In May, 1865, slavery was abolished, and Confederate currency and securities became utterly worthless, and it appears, therefore, that petitioner has nothing whatever to show, save the intrinsic value of the currency received by her, for her receipts outstanding, for Three Thousand, Four Hundred and Twenty-Six Dollars and sixteen cents. It further appears by the petition, that there is a small tract of land, worth less than one thousand dollars, as shown by the proof, still remaining of the estate of her husband, which is subject to partition.

The petition prays that the note of petitioner, in the hands of the Administrator, may be reduced by striking out the amount of the purchase money of the slaves included therein, and the excess above its true value of the other property purchased by her, which is shown by the proof to amount to \$359.00, and that a decree be made fixing the true sum for which petitioner and her surety are liable on said note. It also prays that her letters of guardianship be revoked, and her official bond, and the receipts given by her as aforesaid, be delivered up to be cancelled; and that partition be made of the tract of land described in the petition.

The Court is sensibly impressed with the novelty and importance of the questions involved in the application, and has considered them with an anxious desire to mete out full justice to the parties interested. The greater portion of the indebtedness of petitioner, originally to the administrator, and now to her wards, was contracted for the purchase of negroes, which have been forcibly arrested from her by the action of the Federal and State governments, without any fault on her part. To what extent a legal liability upon an outstanding executory contract for the purchase of slaves at any time, and between individuals acting for themselves, can be maintained, admits of very great doubt. The Court is informed that the question is being made in our highest tribunals, by counsel learned in the law, who confidently affirm the proposition, that no such contract can be enforced, without violating the principles of equity and justice lying at the foundation of our jurisprudence. It has been held by at least one eminent judge in a neighboring State, "That when the right of property in that which 'had heretofore been treated as such by the laws is destroyed, the laws to regulate the rights of parties to that property, and to enforce payment of obligations given for it, must follow the fate of the property itself, and all contracts based on 'these laws be annulled.'" If the position thus assumed be plausible, when applied to persons *en jure* acting for themselves, it is certainly infinitely stronger when urged in favor of one acting in a fiduciary relation, and the decision of this case might, in the judgment of the Court, if it were necessary, be well rested here. But the question to be decided by this Court does not depend on the great principles referred to. The purchase of slaves made by the petitioner in this case was in November, 1862, and the extent of her liability, aside from the general doctrine as to the liability of parties to account for what they received, depends on the Ordinance of the Convention of the State for the regulation of contracts entered into between the first of January, 1862, and the 15th of May, 1865. That Ordinance, in its fourth section, provides, "That it shall be lawful 'for either party to any action' (upon a contract made within the dates mentioned) 'to introduce testimony showing the true value and real character of the consideration of such contract at the time it was made, so that regard being had to the particular circumstances of each case, such verdict or decree may be rendered as will effect substantial justice between the parties.'" Without attempting to assign other reasons than those plainly indicated by the Ordinance, for the opinion entertained on this subject, it is enough for the Court to announce as its judgment, that the liability of the purchaser of slaves upon an executory contract, entered into at any time after the first of January, 1862, is measured by the value of the hire of the slaves from the date of the purchase up to their emancipation. The proof in this case is conclusive, that the hire of the negroes purchased by petitioner was worth nothing, and it is therefore adjudged that the amount agreed to be paid for them should be stricken out of the note given to secure the payment of the purchase money. As to the Confederate currency received by petitioner from the Ordinary, the Court is of opinion that the same should apply. It is in proof that the said currency, when received by her, was worth only one twenty-sixth part of its nominal value in gold and its value in coin is, according to a recent decision of Chancellor Lesesne, all she should be held to account for. That would be a most trivial sum, only about \$16, and for two-thirds of that sum petitioner is *prima facie* liable to her wards. But inasmuch as she has supported them, at her own cost, for more than four years, it is held that she has nothing to account for by reason of her receipt of Confederate currency. If correct in these positions, it follows necessarily that the receipts given by petitioner, as Guardian, are without consideration and void.

It is, therefore, ordered and decreed, that the credit of Three Thousand Dollars on the note given by the petitioner to Joshua S. Acker, Administrator of Wm. H. Acker, deceased, be stricken out, and that the said note be credited, as of the day of its date, with Three Thousand, Two Hundred and Fifty-Nine Dollars, the amount of the purchase money of the negroes, to wit, twenty-nine hundred and ten dollars, and three hundred and fifty-nine dollars, the sum of the discount to which she is entitled on account of other property purchased by her at exorbitant prices, as established by the proof. This will reduce her note to eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, forty-three cents, on the day of its date, and it is decreed that that sum is the true amount for which she and her surety are liable on the said note. And it is also ordered that the letters of guardianship granted to the petitioner, of her minor children mentioned in the proceedings, be revoked, and her guardianship bond, together with the receipts given by her on account of her wards, be delivered up to be cancelled. And it is further decreed that the tract of land, mentioned and described in the petition, is of the real estate of Wm. H. Acker, deceased, and subject to partition amongst his heirs at law, named in the proceedings, and it is ordered that the said tract of land be sold by the Sheriff of Anderson District, at public sale to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in May next, or on some convenient day thereafter, on a credit of six and twelve months, in two equal instalments, with interest from day of sale, except the costs, which must be paid in cash; the purchaser to give bonds, with two or more approved sureties, and a mortgage of the premises if deemed necessary, to secure the payment of the purchase money.

ROBERT JUNKIN, C. A. D.

Words of Truth and Sobriety.

The National Intelligencer says: To the people North the only security of liberty in any society is the sovereignty of the people, and the only security for that sovereignty is the sanctity of the principle. To strip the sovereign power from our neighbors is to strip the sovereign principle from ourselves, unconsciously, at first, it may be, but soon to be realized, as a betrayed people stand, bereft of majesty, shivering before the gleaming sword and arrogant frown of their own demagogues.

Let it once become familiar to the public mind that popular sovereignty is to be enjoyed or denied according to circumstances, and the principle thus dead, there is no moral foundation of liberty, and no restraint upon demagoguery. At such a time, a military chief, having a soldiery in charge, familiar with oppression, and careless of the principle once so dear to us all, would have but to persuade himself that he could better the condition of the country, and that his force was the stronger, to enter at once, without scruple and necessarily without failure, upon a subversion of any existing administration or government, relying, not without well-founded confidence, on the applause of many and the acquiescence of more, hopeless of better, and glad of repose.

A country that will acquiesce, in a time of universal peace, in a measure deliberately abrogating the Constitution and laws in toto over half the nation, yet affecting to keep them in force in the other half, is a country ignorant of its own Constitution, and, therefore, incapable of a saving faith in it. Such a people are ripe for self-abasement, and in imminent peril of their freedom.

There is nothing that the public can be so easily deceived in as in Medicine. Buy only, therefore, from experienced houses. GOODRICH, WICKMAN & Co's Old Southern Drug House, of 153 Meeting-street, Charleston, S. C., is presided over by gentlemen of experience, and there you can always depend on getting pure articles and at moderate prices.

ANDERSON, Feb. 20.

The following prices were obtained in the Anderson market this week: Cotton firm, at from 27 to 28 cents; Corn, \$1.65 to \$1.75 per bushel; Peas, 1.40 to 1.50 per bushel; Bacon, 15 to 18 per lb.; Beef, 4 1/2 to 6 cts. per lb.; Pork, 9 to 10 cts. Bagging, 40 cts. per lb.; Rope, 25c. per lb.; Butter, 25c. per lb.; Eggs, 12 1/2 per dozen. Gold, 130.

Editorial Pennings and Clippings.

The Purpose of the Radicals.

The intelligence and reflection of the South is startled by the enormities practiced in the name of liberty, by those new theorists and pretended statesmen who are now holding high carnival over the effects remains of civil and political freedom in this section. Our thinking men cannot perceive the purpose of Congress in striking down all government here, and substituting therefor the dictatorial rule of the military. To the minds of people unused to fanatical ideas, there is something revolting in the extreme when Congress essays to bring the South into abject submission and utter humiliation, by imposing the restraint of the bayonet to insure the accomplishment of party purposes. But there is method in all this madness, and there are men of intellect and nerve whose designs are permeating every progressive act of this startling drama. Among that class of men, bereft of actual power, but nevertheless of sufficient influence to accomplish much, stands the great anti-slavery pioneer, WENDELL PHILLIPS, who demanded negro suffrage more than eighteen months ago as one of the results of the war. He was then far in advance of the party, but they have since endorsed his position. With the march of revolution, this never-ceasing agitator again makes rapid strides in advance of the servile and dependent. He is supplying them with brains, and while throwing out ideas, as videntes for others to follow, he complacently awaits the progress of events before proceeding further. We cannot, perhaps, introduce an article more enlightening on this subject than the following from the pen of Mr. PHILLIPS, endorsing the original military bill. The reader will readily perceive that its failure and subsequent modification must provoke censure from the writer of the annexed article, but we are decidedly of opinion that he is faithful in portraying the purposes and designs of the Radical leaders. First, military despotism in the South—then the removal of the President, and next, control of the coming Presidential election. The first is accomplished in part, though not to the extent of Mr. PHILLIPS' approval; the second is in progress, but is scarcely a *sine qua non* with the party; and the last is the crowning and principal aim of the entire horde of office-seekers and public plunderers. We have before, on several occasions, urged this view of our political troubles, and we see no reason to change this opinion. It remains to be seen whether this subservience to party ends is destined to engulf the framework of republican government beneath its iron heel, and destroy the last vestige of that liberty bequeathed by an honest and patriotic ancestry. We quote the article referred to:

We consider Stevens' bill the best thing yet offered. Congress has never before got so near to real basis of settlement. No doubt the idea and rule of safe reconstruction is this; no hitherto rebel community should be admitted to any share in the government until such guarantees against secession, slavery, caste, and their attendant evils are secured as to render it absolutely certain that no possible effort of all rebellion united could ever disturb or displace one of those guarantees an iota. This is the idea of reconstruction. Victory gives us the right to claim such much. After a civil war between Civilization and Barbarism—a war between *two ideas*—the conquering party has a right to demand such security as will render it impossible for the conquered idea ever again to trouble its conquerors. Practical statesmanship should aim at this, and come as near to it as possible. But it must be remembered that such guarantees are not parchment agreements; paper amendments laid up in the archives at Washington. The only trustworthy guarantees are those out of which governments grow. In our case, these are education, tenure of land, free speech, equality of political rights, security of person and property, industry protected. In providing for these we must remember the abnormal condition of the negro at the South. Hitherto detained from getting either instruction or property, the victim of a cruel, relentless, and universal prejudice for centuries, and just now doubly hated because his weight in the scale gave victory to the North, his case cannot, at present, be brought within those rules which apply to ordinary communities. The legal recognition of equal rights is usually enough to secure, in a few years, their practical enjoyment by the class just admitted to them. But with the negro, in present circumstances, it is idle to expect this. These seeds of good government, education, and the rest, must not only be planted; their normal, and healthy, and gradual development must be secured by adequate protection from all opposing influences, until they are so far advanced as to defy harm.

All evidence from the South is of one kind. Every report shows that the strong arm of the Federal government must hold the elements of the rebellious territories in its grasp until education and the quiet possession of land, peaceable exercise of political rights, continued enjoyment of civil rights, the habit of free speech, and full protection to his industry and gains, shall have put the negro into the same relation to the other classes of Southern society that the middle classes of Europe bear to the richer and longer privileged classes there.

When the South reaches this point, the different classes and elements may be safely left to fight out their differences and adjust their relations uninterfered with. Until that point is reached, it is but unjust to the negro and unsafe for the Union to allow them unmixt self-government.

A military supervision under Congressional superintendence is the best plan. Hence we welcome this bill of Mr. Stevens. It must, however, be borne in mind that our government will largely take its tone and character, for the time being, from the executive. The spirit which he inspires will, spite of all opposition, be felt to the extreme edge of the Republic, will color and permeate every branch and the minutest leaf of the tree. The first step, therefore, indispensable and preliminary to all others, is to remove the rebel who is now encamped in the White House—who, aided by sordid and revengeful politicians in his Cabinet and by a fossil and servile Bench, backs Congress and such colossal sin and evil as his, Forrest, Mayor Monroe and Sumner are mean game for a nation to follow.

A Warning from History.

Congress proposes to overthrow the Executive, and to emascuate the Judicial department of the Government. This done, all power will be concentrated in the Legislative department, which, unrestrained by Constitutional provisions and limitations, will administer the governments, through its committees, enacting, constraining, and executing laws. The republic will have given away to an oligarchy; the only constitution recognized will be the popular will; the minority will have no rights and no protection; the property and the liberty of the citizen will be enjoyed subject to the whims and caprice of a mob; there will be power without law, equality without justice, wrongs without remedies, despotism without responsibility.

This state of affairs is among the possibilities of the future; it must result from the success of the schemes entertained by the Radical leaders in Congress; should it be reached, how long will it be before the people will be driven to turn upon their oppressors? What will be the fate of the tyrants who in the name of liberty will have reduced a free people to slavery?

The English Parliament sought to limit the prerogatives of the king ostensibly to preserve the liberty of the people and to maintain the Constitution. With its success, grew its demands. From Constitutional resistance, it appealed to arms. It declared support to the king, treason. It deposed his majesty, tried, convicted and executed him. At this moment, it found that instead of having concentrated all power in its own hands, which had lately been its object, it had a master in the army—a master more exacting, more violent, less reasonable, and more to be dreaded than Charles had been. It had created the army to dethrone the king; and the king was dethroned and dead, it found the army conscious of its power and ready to use it.

The army had overturned the throne; it turned its bayonets upon the parliament; and without a struggle, the parliament was stripped, not only of the power it had usurped, but of all power save such as it eited the interests of its new masters to allow it to exercise. The constitution of the country was destroyed; but the army, not parliament, was master; and the favorite of the army, the godly Oliver, became prophet, priest and king, under the title of "Protector."

In the end, the people gladly welcomed back the old system, and received with open arms the murdered king; they had suffered so greatly, endured so much, that even the dissolute Charles II. inspired them with hope of relief, and they hailed him as a deliverer.

Congress may succeed for a time, the President may be impeached; the Supreme Court may be gagged; Stevens and Boutwell and Butler may lord it over the land, and in the name of liberty and equality and fraternity re-enact the scenes of the French revolution; but it must invoke the aid of the army, and the army will in the end crush it, and a soldier will grasp the sceptre, and the betrayed people will say, amen!—Selma (Ala.) Messenger.

Minority Report.

Hon. Edmund Cooper, of the Select Committee appointed by Congress to inquire into the murder of the Federal soldiers in South Carolina, has submitted a minority report on the subject in which he altogether dissents from the opinions of the majority of the committee as expressed in their report. Mr. Cooper says that the facts elicited at the trial of the prisoners J. C. Keys, F. O. Stowers, Robert Keys and Elisha Byrum do not prove their guilt; that the tribunal by which they were tried was illegal; that they were brought to Fort Belvoir by order of Secretary Stanton, and also justifies the commutation of their sentence by the President, and their subsequent release after a trial before an United States Court. In regard to the alleged outrages on freedmen in the South, Mr. Cooper says: "It is true that Gen. Thomas, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Wood and Gen. Baird in their testimony express the opinion that the civil tribunals in the departments under their command do not administer full and impartial justice in cases where Union men, soldiers and freedmen are parties litigant; but they furnish but one single case, although the direct question is asked them, and that was a case in the State of Tennessee, mentioned by Gen. Thomas, which he admits to be the only one within his department."

"It is true that they mention in general terms that Union men, Federal soldiers and freedmen are not safe in their departments, but when asked to specify the number of cases and the localities where they have occurred, and the names of the parties injured within the last twelve months, they could only mention one case in the State of Tennessee, at Nashville; one in the State of Mississippi, at Grenada; one in the State of Louisiana, on the road between Alexandria and Monroe, and not a single case in Virginia except the Watson case, and no case in North Carolina, Georgia, Florida or Alabama."

And in each of these cases these officers testify that every exertion was made by the civil authorities to arrest and punish the offending parties.—Mr. Cooper, in conclusion, says:

"Hence, I do not believe with the committee 'that the courts cannot be relied on for the punishment of crime, where the Union man, soldier or freedman is concerned, and that justice is practically denied them;' or, 'that up to the time, since the close of the war, there has been no change for the better;' and 'that the best material interest of the country, as well as the highest considerations of humanity,' call for the establishment of military governments over the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. On the contrary, in my opinion, genuine freedom is imperilled by such legislation, and that it cannot long survive the corrupting influence of 'bristling bayonets and the vaulting ambition of military rulers.'"

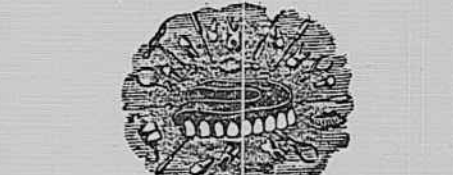
MARRIED, February 21st, at the residence of Mrs. M. H. Witherspoon, Cabarrus county, N. C., by the Rev. John E. Pressly, Miss MAGGIE C. WOODSIDE and Mr. D. J. SHERARD, of Anderson District, S. C.
On the 28th ult., by Rev. W. T. Martin, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON and MISS MARY C. COBBY, all of this District.
On 28th ult., by Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, Mr. J. W. Lewis and Miss S. A. MINTZEN.

New Advertisements.

Wanted--A Good Mule.

M. B. WILLIAMS, at Pierceton, eleven miles from Anderson C. H., wishes to buy a good Mule or Pony, from 3 to 7 years old, and will pay a fair price for the same, in cash.
March 6, 1867 38 2

McDAVID & BURRISS.



SURGICAL

Mechanical Dentists.

HAVING permanently located at this place, will give their undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry, in all its branches.
Dr. McDavid, a recent graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, having acquired himself with all of the late appliances and improvements, flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction, and only asks a liberal share of patronage to prove the efficiency of his operations.
Office opposite Intelligencer office, over M. Lesser's store.
Dr. J. Q. McDAVID. T. B. BURRISS.
March 6, 1867 38

HIRAM LODGE, No. 68, A. F. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on MONDAY NIGHT, April 1st, 1867, at half-past seven o'clock. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the W. M. T. B. BURRISS, Secretary.
March 6, 1867 38 4

Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF BURNING BUSH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter Room on MONDAY NIGHT, March 11th, 1867, at half-past seven o'clock. Companions will assemble without further notice.

By order of the M. E. H. P. T. B. BURRISS, Secretary.
Feb. 14, 1867 35 4

NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims against the Firms of E. B. Benson & Son, and T. B. Benson & Co., will please present them at once, to the undersigned. WHITNER & WHITNER, Att'ys.
March 6, 1867 38 3

Fresh White Meal!

THIRTY BUSHELS MEAL, for sale by TOWERS & BURRISS.
March 6, 1867 35 2

Buckwheat Flour!

THIRTY BAGS FRESH BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, just received and for sale at \$1.00 per bag, for cash. TOWERS & BURRISS.
March 6, 1867 38 2

ESTATE NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Estate of James A. Pagett, deceased, are notified that they must make payment of the same to the undersigned, in order to save costs. Persons having demands against said Estate will also present them, properly attested, to me. J. D. M. DOBBS, Adm'r.
March 6, 1867 38 3*

ESTATE NOTICE.

ANY outstanding demands against the Estate of John George, deceased, should be rendered in properly attested to us, and persons indebted to the Estate make payment. WHITNER & WHITNER, Att'ys for Adm'r.
March 6, 1867 38 4

Estate Notice.

ANY outstanding demands against the Estate of James H. Baker, deceased, should be rendered in properly attested to us, and persons indebted to the Estate make payment. WHITNER & WHITNER, Att'ys for Adm'r.
March 6, 1867 38 4

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late R. D. Tucker, deceased, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, else their claims will be barred. WM. TUCKER, Adm'r.
March 6, 1867 38 3*

Estate Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Gambrell, deceased, are hereby notified that their indebtedness must be settled on or before the first day of May next, and those having demands against said Estate will present them to the undersigned, properly attested, by the same date. JOHN WILSON, Ex'r.
March 6, 1867 38 3*

SMOKING TOBACCO!

THE subscribers having an arrangement with the manufacturer of the celebrated "Durham" Smoking Tobacco, offer it at manufacturer's prices to merchants, and solicit orders at once that they may bring out for the wants of such as order. FISHER & LOWRANCE, Columbia, S. C.
March 6, 1867 38 4

NEW BOOK STORE!

G. W. FANT,

WITH DUFFIE & CHAPMAN,

CALLS the attention of Teachers, and the public generally, to the fact that he has opened a Book Store at Anderson, and will keep constantly on hand a good selection of School Books; Stationery, &c., at moderate prices. Sheet Music for Piano, Miscellaneous Books, or anything in that line, will be furnished on short notice, and at publishers' prices. Godey's, Leslie's and other Magazines received monthly. My connection with Duffie & Chapman, Book-Sellers, Columbia, enables me to offer every inducement to purchasers. Call at the Old Post Office, south-east corner Masonic Hall.
March 6, 1867 38

Ordinary's Sale.

BY virtue of an order from Robert Junkin, Esq., O. A. D., I will expose to sale on Saturday next, before the Court House door, the following property, to wit:

One Tract of Land, containing 324 acres, more or less, situate in Anderson District, on waters of Genesee Creek, and bounded by lands of John S. Sadler, David F. Sadler and others, belonging to the Estate of James H. Sadler, deceased. Sold for the benefit of creditors of said deceased.
Terms—On a credit until the first day of January next, with interest from day of sale—purchaser giving good security, with a mortgage of the premises to the Ordinary, for the payment of the purchase money—in currency. Costs to be paid in cash.
WM. MCGUKIN, S. A. D.
March 9, 1867 38

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose to sale on Saturday in April next, before the Court House door at Anderson, the following property, to wit:

At Defendant's residence, on Tuesday after sale-day, the following property, to wit: 1 lot barrels and boxes, 8 cans, 3 jars, 1 pair steeleyards, 1 funnel, 1 sausage stuffer, 1 gridiron, 1 grater, 1 wash pan, 2 smoothing irons, 2 fire shovels and tongs, 4 tubs and water buckets, 3 tables, 1 washstand, 1 cupboard, 1 lot crockeryware, 1 lot spoons, 1 castor, 1 lot stoneware, knife basket, &c., 2 candle stands, 1 sett candle moulds, 1 lounge, 1 check reel, 1 churn, 1 bed steamer, 1 bedstead and bedding, 1 turned bed and bedding, 1 clothes press, 12 chairs, 1 secretary and book case, 1 sideboard, 1 clock, 1 broad axe, 2 mattocks, 1 shoe bench and tools, 1 work bench, 1 corn sheller, 1 scythe and cradle, 1 iron wedge, 1 half bush measure, 1 peck measure, 1 carving knife and fork, 2 plow stocks and irons, 1 lot plow irons, 1 mill stone, 1 lot old irons and tools; 1 lot plow gears, 1 lot leather, 1 five gallon jug, 1 sack tub, 5 patent locks, 1 spirit level, 1 pair holsters, one stove, 1 cutting knife, 1 sheet, 2 sheep, 2 kids, 1 tin box, 2 gimlets, 2 pair fire dogs, 1 cow bell, 1